TRURSDAY, 1-2 past 3, P. M.

to the committee of Elections.

The Senate having come in, the joint assembly received the report of the canvassing committee: For Governor,

Whole number of votes,	56,117	
Silas H. Jenison,	33,435	
Paul Dillingham, ir.	22,635	
Scattering,	45	
Jenison's majority over Dillingham, For Lieut, Governor,	10,793	
David M. Camp,	33,366	
Edward D. Bather,	22,470	
Scattering,	34	
Camp's majority over Barber,	10,896	
For Treasurer,		

Scattering. Janes' majority over Baldwin, The vote of the town of Barre was not returned it was as follows: for Governor, Jenison 170, Dil-

Henry F. Janes,

Daniel Baldwin,

lingham 277. The Speaker announced the following commit-

On Rules-Messrs. Swift, Chandler of Woodstock, Vilas. On Elections-Messrs. Fullam, Baxter of Burlington, Smith of Putney, Tenney, Cleveland of Coventry, Mattocks, Jones of Richmond.

Adjourned. SENATE.

22,554

FRIDAY, October 9. The journals of yesterday were read.

On motion of Mr. Miner, the Senate proceeded to the election of the following officers: De Wit C. Clark, Secretary of the Senate. Buel W. Smith, Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Eaton of Franklin, the Senate then proceeded to the election of the Standing Committees, agreeably to the rules of the Senate, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: On Finance-Messrs. Adams, Norton, Fletcher. On Judiciary-Messrs, Short, Wooster, On Claims-Messrs, Clark, Wheelock, Butler.

On Education-Messrs. Eaton of Franklin Co., Short: Dana. On Agriculture-Messrs. Foster, Harvey, Chip-

On Manufactures-Messes. Waterman, Palmer, On Elections-Messrs. Bates, Morse, Eaton of

On Military Affairs-Messrs, Crawford, Clark, Bennis.

On Roads and Canals-Messrs. Bottom, Wheat-

On Banks-Messrs, Townsley, Swift, Marsh, On Land Taxes-Messrs. Marsh, Dean, Howe. the year easing and that the annual executive formation on this subject may be found embedded message would be transmitted to morrow at 10 in the reports made to the three last sessions of the

A resolution from the House fixing on Friday afterneon for nominating county officers and Saturday forenoon for confirming them, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Foster, who thought the resolution involved too much haste in the business. laid on the table. Adjourned.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Oct. 9, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hardy. Resolutions-By Mr. Smile, that the standing committeess of the House should be composed by Messrs. Chandler of Woodstock and Smilie, as to the propriety and necessity of the resolution, it was adopted, 138 to 61; by Mr. Warner of New Haven, instructing judiciary committee to imquire into the expediency of abolishing capital punishand each member to rise in his place and state his

occupation-laid on the table.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Again it becomes my duty to address you upon our public concerns. Our official duties are various and responsible, and we shall best subserve the object of our appointment, and most effectually promote the prosperity of our country, by an honest, faithful and wise discharge of them. islation, having in view the virtue and permanent happiness of the people, will ultimately result in the common welfare.

Under our happy form of government, the rights of the humblest citizen are as sacredly secured as those of the most favored; and every act, which shall, unnecessarily, limit or abridge those rights, is a positive contravention of the letter of our concivil institutions. To encourage the practice of virtue, to prevent the commission of crime, to foster the interests of education, to promote the industry and improvement of the country, and to protect the personal liberty and rights of our citizens, are among our legitimate and proper duties, as legisla-

In popular governments, law depends, for its efficacy, mainly upon the convictions of the people of its necessity and expediency. Without public opinion in its favor, legislative enactment becomes a dead letter upon our statute book, and is not only disregarded of itself, but in some measure weakens the force of salutary and necessary laws, and, consequently, lessens the respect paid to them .-We ought, therefore, to pause and examine with great caution, before adopting propositions for al-tering the principles or details of laws, which have received a judicial construction, and with whose valuable improvements in the condition of the provisions the people have become familiar.

The very careful revision of our laws, at the last examination most of the important provisions of our Time has scarcely been afforded since its promulgation, to test the operation of the various modifications and amendments therein introduced, and the necessity of any immediate alteration will, doubtless, be obvious and plain, before you will feel called upon to make it

Our revenue, derived almost entirely from a direct tax on the people, presents a constant admonition to frugality and economy in expenditure, and should lead to frequent enquiry into the operation of our system of taxation. This system is based, on income; and it is due to those who defray the expenses of government, that all produc-tive property and profitable pursuits, should bear their relative proportion of the public burdens,

From frequent applications to me for the remis sion of small fines, imposed by the County Courts for assault and battery, and other breaches of the peace, I have been led to the inquiry whether an alteration in the law on that subject might not save considerable sums to the State, without weakening the claims of justice or lessening public security. Judging of the character of the offence, by the amount of fine imposed, the presumption is strong, that respondents, in some cases, have been bound over to the County Court by Justices of the Peace, more on account of the inability of the offender to pay a fine and costs, where the town in which the lence was committed might have had an interest, than by reason of the enormity of the offence. a majority of cases, presented for the exercise of Executive elemency, the fine has been five or ten dollars, with costs varying from fifteen to sixty .-Nor is the payment of enormous bills of cost, the whole charge to the State. Respondents, in cases of this character, being, usually, irresponsible and

a fine of a few dollars and costs of prosecution, Petitions, &c.—The remonstrances of Wm. Marprisonment, to the offender, and a perpetual charge pling and oppressing community—have, uniformly, subjects which it may be necessary to community afforded more aid, and at a more reasonable rate, cate to you, during the present session, will be pre-Marshfield, and of Ww. W. Wells against the election of Eliakim Allen of Waterbury, were referred be deemed expedient, it would better accord with mount of capital been under the control of indithe humane spirit of our laws, to provide that the sentence, in such cases, should be in the alternative, either fine, or imprisonment for a limited time, when the fine is not paid. But I would respectfully suggest, as worthy of inquiry, whether a remedy might not be found, by providing, that, on conviction of certain inferior offences and misdemean-ors, the fine should be paid into the town treasury, and whether it might not be expedient to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace for their

By a salutary provision in the constitution of the state and escaping into another, shall, on demand of the Executive of the State having jurisdiction of the case, be removed there for trial. This provision should be carried into effect in good faith. Some of the States have made the act of procuring goods under false pretences an indictable offence. are believed to have occurred where men, smarting under the loss of property, have been led to make oath to facts, at an ex parte hearing, which fally instified the commencement of a public presecution for crime, where the real object was, evidently, to effect a compromise with a debtor, or ex-tort money from his friends in satisfaction of a pre-tied, that, at the same time, we were conferring an carious debt. The executive warrant, when obtained, is used, not to bring a public offender to justice, but for individual benefit. The evil complained of might, perhaps, he prevented, were it made an indictable offence to compromise with, and permit to go at large, any person arrested on an executive to the raw material, and thus render the propor of the State where the crime is charged to have

The condition of our common schools and seminaries of learning is always deserving your careful attention. In my last annual message, I urged the and dispassionate examination. In the absence of

efer to the suggestions there made. We are practically an agricultural people. To the successful prosecution of this pursuit, are our citizens principally indebted, for the necessaries, and many of the luxuries, of civilized life. Although an interest of such vast importance to the pres-perity of the State, it has heretofore received but little encouragement from the action of the govern-Great improvements have been made, within the last half century, in this important branch | vent that public from enjoying the benefits of the of industry, owing, mainly, to the successful appli-cation of science in the development of the properties of our various soils, and consequent adapta tion of the same to the different products of agriculture. This is a matter, interesting, not only to the philosopher in his inquiries into cause and effect, but also furnishes an object of intense interest to the legislator and political economist. I feel justi-A communication was received from the Gov-ernor announcing the appointment of G. B. Manser, Esq. as Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs for geological survey of the State. Much valuable information on this subject may be found embedied deprived of her constitutional rights. Her Repre-

The difficulties which have beset the busines transactions of the country since 1826, are, by a the part of the freemen to elect; not from any fraud large majority of the people of this State, consider-ed as having grown out of the improvident meas-ures of the general government. Many of our most enlightened and sagacious statesmen clearly foresaw and predicted the result; a majority of the community, notwith anding, deceived by the plausib'e reasoning and specious promises of interested and designing men, and by the apparent prosperity and success with which most kinds of business were then pursued, were led, for a season, to give partly of farmers & mechanics -after some remarks them their support. The people, however, are now engaged in a fearful strife to remove from the administration of the federal government these, who, in the discharge of their official trusts, they believe, have wantenly disregarded the best inferests of their constituents. As the streggle progresses, the ment; by Mr. Hazen, requiring a call of the roll, final result appears less and less doubtful. The structive, influence on the pursuits and prosperity recent elections indicate, with a certainty almost of the country. The to committee on Roads and Canals; of Harvey wisely and frugally administered, are becoming was perpetrated by a body, over whom the injurto committee on Roads and Canals; of Barvey Curtis and 54 others of Brandon, praying a repeal of all license laws relative to ardent spirits, to select committee of seven.

We have seen darker days. We have contended of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the convinced of the ruineas tendency of some of the daministration. This relative to ardent spirits, to select committee of seven.

We have seen darker days. We have seen darker days sult is the more to be prized, affording, as it does, indubitable evidence of that honesty of purpose and purity of intention, which have ever characterized the great body of the American people. It can hardly be otherwise, while the interest of the great majority of each of the political parties, into which the country is at present divided, is the same, the greatest good of the greatest number. It furnishes or unlawful act of the state authorities, in cases of sure guarantee for the durability of our institutions, and a serious admenition to our rulers, that hons, are so often brought before a tribunal, from they will always receive a rebuke at the hands of the people, whenever they make the success of would be willing to encounter. Our present form partizan measures an object paramount to the gen- of government has more to fear from undue aseral good.

The subject of the currency will, doubtless, claim a share of your attention. The hostility to banks It behooves the States, therefore, as they prize our and a paper medium, for the transaction of the business of the country, has been carried on in an unrelenting, and in some instances, vindictive spirit. While some openly assail, and would at once abolstitution and in direct violation of the spirit of our ish them, thereby compelling a resort to an exclusive specie currency, others, with a pretended conviction of their utility and necessity, covertly atand principles, which, if sustained and adopted, would, ultimately, effect their ruin, by taking from applications for admission show the wisdom of the them all their ability for usefulness. Among other charges, it has been said, that the operations of banks have induced high prices. Has the farmer, sible delay, the artizan, or the merchant, suffered in consequence? High prices and a ready sale are great edged, that they have given a fictitious value to property. Be it so; under this state of things, and liabilities have been incurred, in the purchase of ever its present accommodations shall be property, in investments in manufacturing estabents and machinery, and in permanent and unfortunate class of our fellow men.

The report of the superintendent of the State country. Would it be just, or humane, or honorble, for the same government, which authorized session of the General Assembly, brought under the establishment of banks, and gave them power to exert this influence over the business of the community, by encouraging liberal discounts in aid of these enterprises, at once to applifiate these institutions, or, what is equivalent, to discredit their appointment. The Superintendent, on the issues, and thus bring the property of the country to what is claimed to be its real specie value?— White thus unsettling the value of property, and the relative condition of our whole population, it must be remembered, that indebtedness cannot be reduced, but, on the contrary, it will be increased in the same ratio in which the price of property is reduced, and the means for payment les The control of the whole preperty of the country sum of \$558,94 for repairs, nearly all of which would thus soon be placed in the hands of capital- were for improvements of a permanent character.

I would not be understood as being an advocated for an irresponsible or unsafe banking system. But, baving the affairs of the prison managed by its imbelieving, as I do, that the facilities heretofore af-forded by banks and the credit system, have emi-If the legislature should be satisfied that the presnently contributed to foster and carry forward the ent prosperous condition of its affairs can be maingreat interests of our country, I hold it to be our tained, it would certainly appear more consonant duty, our imperative duty, as conservators of the with the dignity of the state, to keep the managepublic welfare, to sustain a safe and efficient bank-ing system, as the best, if not the only, means of control of the officers of this institution than to perecuring and promoting the pecuniary prosperity of sue the policy of farming it out by the contract as

improper principles, in some sections of the Union; perhaps, to some extent, in this State. Much of probably remain as an appendage to our crimina the prejudice, now existing against these institu- jurisprudence, so long as crime is found among us, tions, has arisen from this fact, and from their im- any aditional buildings, or repairs upon those alproper management. Where banks have been established upon solid capital, in places whose bona frugality, could hardly be regarded as a waste of fide business transactions needed accommodations funds. from that capital, and where the stock has been | The report of the moral condition of the prisproperly distributed and owned by capitalists seekof this charged, then, as consequently confined in jail, and the State charged with their support, as State prisoners. On consistion, a scatence to pay that, in the most disastrons season of the last four. The annual reports of the several state officers,

years, such banks, instead of being liable to the which are required by law to be made to me, will censure so freely bestowed upon all banks-of crip- be laid before you as early as possible. Any other

The danger and loss to community have arisen not to say, desperate speculations." While the business of the country remains prosperous, the bills of the bank are redeemed and obtain credit; but United States, any person, committing crime in one ed from the particular business in which the borrowers are engaged, the bank fails to meet its lia-bilities and the bill-holders must suffer the loss; for, whenever an examination takes place, the notes for loans, and the capital stock of the bank, are on the services of their public servants. found to be identical. The history of one of these ation, to serve as the history of every bank which their having so repeatedly has failed in New England.

The benefits between the banks and the people should be reciprocal. There would be no apology for granting to capitalists the privilege of associafied, that, at the same time, we were conferring an equal benefit upon the community, among whom a bank may be located, by affording facilities for loans, at a reasonable rate, to such as take the property of the neighborhood to market and furnish

more marketable commodity.

Entertaining these views, should this subject ome under your consideration, it might naturally be expected that I should ask for them a candic application of the income of the School fand to pur-poses of education, and beg leave respectfully to quiry should be, does the active business of any particular section, asking for the establishment of a bank, need its accommodation? Are there capitalists, who will make investments of the stock

If the affirmative be true, still we shall have made but a profitless improvement of the example secure the public from loss, we should impose such unreasonable and excessive restraints as shall pre

Copies of resolutions, passed by the Legislatures of several of our sister States, upon various subjeets, have been received by me since the adjournment of the General Assembly. In compliance with requests by which they were accompanied

they will be laid before you. No subject embraced in them is of so grave import, or involves principles so alarming in their character, as those from the state of New Jersey One of the sovereign states of the Union, has been scutatives, presenting the over before undisputed and legal evidence of their election, have been refused seats in Congress. Not from any failure on or neglect of the Executive of the State to furnish the usual and legal evidence of the result of such election; not through the omission of those holding that evidence to present the same to Congress; not in obedience to any law or precedent, which has heretofore been considered binding in like cases,

but in startling violation of all law and constitutional right, and a reckless disregard of all precedent. Whatever motive may have influenced the deision of the majority in Congress on this question, still, in a history of the times, it will be difficult to consider it apart from the fact, that the matter was prematurely, and for the time being, settled, during the pendency of a favorite, executive and partisan measure, a measure, which all parties adexercise an important and controlling, if not de-

This invasion of the constitutional rights of a

From the practice, in regad to contested elecion, which has prevailed from the foundation of the government until the last session of Congress, little danger could be apprehended. For there is no ready. occasion to fear that any permanent wrong, either or unlawful act of the state authorities, in cases of this character, as the actors, by our frequent elecwhich there is no appeal, and whose reproof few sumption of power by the several branches of the General Government, than from any other source. liberties, to regrad with watchful vigilance every appreach to the usurpation and exercise of power not

delegated by the constitution.

Through the politeness of the Trustees of the "Vermont Asylum for the Insane," a copy of their fourth annual report has been placed in my hands. A lasting debt of gratitude is due to the philanthropic individual, whose liberal bequest had the foundation for this humane institution The numerou egislature making the appropriations which enabled the trustees to open their asylum with the least pos

Many of their patients have been already restored to reason, to their families and to usefulness, encouragements to individual industry and enter- and they will ever have occasion to revere the Low prices operate to the reverse. It is memory and liberality of their benefactor, as well as the enlightened policy which opened this comfortable retreat. Sound policy and humanity alike ring their existence, immense indebtedness and require that the establishment be enlarged, wheninsufficient to meet the wants of the whole of this

Prison, and the report of the committee, appointed by the late General Assembly to make tract on behalf of the state for the labor of the convicts have been furnished me, and will be laid before you at an early day. It will be perceived that the committee failed to accomplish the object of expiration of the contract with Mr. Hubbard in March last, found hinself unexpectedly obliged to make immediate provision for the support and emplayment of the convicts. This was done, and the report shows, that for about six months, ending on first day of October instant, there has been an actual income to the State of \$499,99, after paying - all expenses on account of the prison, including th This result, flattering as it is to the Superintendent. our constituents.

I have no hesitation in saying that the banks have chartered with too great facility, and upon the Superintendent and, since this institution must

oners is alike gratifying to humanity and hor

sented in special message.

That distinguishing feature in democratic governments, rotation in office, has always been esteemed one of the most efficient safeguards of the purity from granting bank charters, where the active bu- of our free institutions. Having long entertained siness of the country did not require them, and the opinion that the public have a right to command from having them placed in operation upon a ficti- the service of its citizens, in any station which they tious capital, managed by borrowers instead of may be considered necessary or useful, and that lenders, their accommodations monopolized by directors or their friends, and embarked in hazardous, public will, I have never permitted my personal preferences to interfere with what seemed the publie voice. Permit me however, on this occasion, to say to you, and through you, to my fellow citwhen a reverse occurs, and money cannot be rais- izens generally, that they will select some other person to fill the place in which I now am, after the present political year.

Our frequent elections afford opportunity for an expression of the estimate, placed by the people up-

I cannot sufficiently express the profound sense swindling institutions would require but little vari- of obligation felt towards my fellow citizens, for elected me to the responsible station of Chief Magistrate of the State. And the recent flattering manner in which they have been pleased to express, anew their approbation of my humble efforts in their service has greatly increased my obligations; for no circumstance can be more gratifying than to meet this unequivo-cal evidence of the public confidence.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, I cheerfully tender to you my assistance, in whatever you may advance destined to promote the general welfare; and may that ALMIGHTY BEING, without whose shall ever possess conscientiousness of naving faithfully discharged our duty. S. H. JENISON. Executive Department, Oct. 10, 1840.

The Spirit Of The Age.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1840.

THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE, AGAINST THE POWER OF THE BANKS.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President, MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON OF KENTUCKY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS. CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS. WILLIAM C. BRADLEY. 1st Dist. Orsamus C. Merrill. " JONAS CLARK,

" JONATHAN JENNESS, " DAVID P. NOYES, " WILLIAM GATES.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

The report of the canvassing committee shows the democratic vote to be 22,635, an increase over last year of 380. Add to this, the vote of Barre and Vershice, the former giving Mr Dillingham 277 and the latter 136 votes, and Mr Dillingham's vote is 23,050-a net gain from last year of 793.

still on the gain. With 23,000 staunch and unminching huge paws still in the field ready to do duty at a moment's warning, we have nothing to fear. they are. We make no charges. But to us these We have fought a powerful and a noble battle .-One that will not disgrace the annals of the fierce for a contest still more fierce and desperate. All

CERTAINLY!

ALBERT SMITH, of Maine, has written a letter to the Globe, in which he says he was defeated by 70 majority out of 13,000 votes, and that it was done by NEGRO VOTES!

Who can doubt on which side the political abolitionists of New England vote? Who can doubt, longer, what game Slade & Co. are playing? In this town there are some six or eight black freemen, PALL BUT ONE OF WHOM, VOTED THE FEDERAL TICKET! It was so throughout the State.

The Ladies Fair at Montpelier, on Thursday evening, as we predicted, was one of the most splendid affairs we ever had the pleasure of seeing. Every thing went off in the finest style, and to complete satisfaction. Every body was there, besides one man from New Hampshire.

The post office department was conducted in the fairest manner possible. A deputy from the Post Master General himself could not have given better satisfaction, to all parties. We didn't even find fault ourself, though we will wager we got the worst letter of any man in the lot.

The ladies of the capitol deserve great credit for their taste and industry. May they live a thousand

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The entire democratic ticket has succeeded in Baltimore city, making a gain of one member in the State Senate. The vote for Senator is as fol-

Benj. C. Howard, (dem.) 7072

James L. Ridgeley, (fed.) Democratic majority,

In Baltimore county, as far as heard from, the Senatorial vote stands for Ely, (dem.) 1830. Winder, (fed.) 1495-three districts to hear from .-Democratic majority in Baltimore city and county, thus far, SIX HUNDRED AND FIVE.

Our friends will see that we did not succeed in being elected Assistant Clerk of the House this year. Our defeat is entirely owing to the democratic representatives from Windsor county not been committed. being on hand in season!

ICP" SMILIE AND BANK REFORM," SCENIS to give the federal House of Representatives much trouble this year. His plain "Mr. Speaker"! is workers, who knit their brows, and grasp their canes, while the uninitated glance with open mouths from the keen eye of the plain and uncompromising defender of the people, to the working and anxious faces of their leaders.

It was really too bad in the people to send the

LET THE SOUTH MARK THAT J. P. MIL-LER, THE GREAT ABOLITION LECTURER OF VERMONT, PUBLICLY DECLARES "THAT THE NOMINATION OF GEN. HAR-RISON WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE ABOLITIONISTS !"

DAST CASE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.

A deacon of the church, in a town in this State, at the close of a conference, struck up,
"Did you ever hear of the Farmer."

"The REV. WILLIAM SLADE," as Bennet casions, preaching over his old sermons at the cap-

He had a powerful struggle, on the day of election, with the hawkers and pedlars, and got badly very same Indian, to whom Gen. Harrison declared whipped. He bore his defeat, however, with 'christian meekness," as he said he did a certain insult offered him at Washington.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The returns as given in the Franklin Messenger, show the following result:

Franklin county-for J. Smith, " H. Allen, 775 Smith's maj. over Allen, 824 1840. Franklin county-for A. Young, 2257

Young's majority, 622
From the above, which we have no doubt is nearly correct, it will be seen that Mr Smith's vote for 1840, shows an increase in the County of Franklin over the vote of 1838, when he had a majority of 824 over Allen, and 714 over the whole of 40, and an increase over the democratic vote for Governor in 1839, of 195, and yet he is defeated by over 600 majority; showing an increase in the County of Franklin, in two years, of thirteen hundred and twenty-six votes; and an increase of

783 over the vote of last year. The question very naturally arises-from whence has this enormous increase of votes come? Is it possible that there has been an increase of 1326 legal voters in this county in two years? Is it possible that there has been an increase of 783 votes over the animated contest of 1839, when every one was astonished at the numerse vote? one then supposed but what the whole strength of the two parties were out, for they both poiled an increased vote. Yet the whigs have increased their vote over last year 588. It is not, cannot be so. Let us look at for a it moment. An increase of 1326 county. The increase in 1840, over 1839, is 783, or a proportionate increase of FIFTY-SIX votes in each town in the county, in one year. Now evsuch a thing is very improbable. The sharp contest of 1839, called almost every voter to the polls. and it cannot be that the legal voters in each town have increased at such an enormous rate. No one believes it.

But what is yet more singular, this immense gain on the part of the whigs is an entire increase of votes: for whilst they show such an improbable increase, the democratic vote has also increased at about the rate which might naturally be expected This is well, and shows that the democracy are from an increase of population. They have drawn none from the ranks of the democracy. We have been steadily increasing in strength, and yet we are defeated. We have thus given the facts as facts present the appearance of finud on an exten sive scale.

heads are up. Our armor bright. We are ready It may be that this is so-but it looks very suspi- established at Richmond. cious .- !'l. Republican.

The facts contained in the preceeding article are worthy of attention.

Gen. Harrison, "it is shrouded in mystery, and to us perfectly inexplicable."

BEWARE OF THE WOLF!

mocratic towns and counties. Washington and of Mason and Dixon's line." Lamoille counties are devoted. It is only necessary for our friends in those counties, to see that every man not residing in town, who offers his vote SLAVES." be challerged and his place of residence given. If BOLISH SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF this be done, the number of imported votes may be ensily ascertained.

BELA BADGER'S ABROAD.

Our republican friends well recollect the moustrous frauds perpetrated by the Harrison anti-Masonic federal whigs in the city of Philadelphia, of putting several hundred spurious votes into the ballot-hox on the morning of the election, before the polls were opened; they will see by the following, that similar outrageous frauds have been recently practised elsewhere. Look at Mobile, Alabama-Louisville, Ky .- in the latter city hundreds of votes more being polled than there were taxable inhabitants; then let our republican friends read the fol-From the Globe.

FEDERAL FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

The letter from Indiana in reference to the election, is full of warning. It comes from one who does not speak without full knowledge, and the facts detailed show unquestionably that great frauds must have been perpetrated by the Federalists.— The Democracy, it appears, gave a greater aggregate vote than it did last year, when it carried five of the seven Representatives in Congress. The Democratic vote greatly exceeds that of Harrison in 1836, and there has been an increased vote from about 73,080 to 109,000!-The average increase is about ten per cent in that time, and the late election shows about fifty per cent.; and the polls of the election in many of the counties exceed the polls of taxables—a thing unprecedented, and le-iam L. Stone, and Charles King, and Francis Hall polls of taxables—a thing unprecedented, and legally impossible.—We hope our friends will scrudiff New York. All of them are now editors of lead-

volumes in refereee to the late election. According to the tax commissioner's books, the increase of voters in the last four years was between three & four thousand; while the increase according to the the signal for a general flutter among the wire- election returns, in the same period, exceeds treenty-two thousand five hundred ment prove that thousands of illegal votes were supporting the present administration. It covers given to the whig ticket!-Louisville Advertiser.

The Hartford Times says: We understand that It was really too bad in the people to send the works in operation night and day. Awful times ing out after election too, is worthy of all praise indeed! At this rate, when will the federal whigs indeed! At this rate, when will the federal whigs be able to reduce wages to "sixpence a day." turb the equilibrium of the magnates of the land. be able to reduce wages to "sixpence a day!

TIPPECANOE BUTCHERY!

The estimation in which General Harrison was held after the massacre of Tippecanoe, may be appreciated by the following notice which appeared in the "Philadelphia Freeman's Journal," of November 19, 1811. It was the first burst of honest indignation after the news of the butchery had reached that place.

"The news by yesterday's mail is not of the most cheering character. The army under Gen. Harrison has been surprised and butchered by the being called upon, not long since, to sing a hymn Indians. Why were they surprised? After all at the experience we have had of the art and treachery of the Indians; and after the examples of Braddock, and Harmer, and St. Clair-Why were they surprised?-Because their commander wanted foresight-the first requisite for a General. He calls the great hobby-rider, is, on all possible oc- could write childish letters to governor Scott, and he built a fort? Yea with an army of 950 menhe suffered that army to be surprised in their shirt tails! in sight of the prophet's town and butchered by three or four hundred Indians headed by the in one of his letters to my dear governor Scott he would now give an opportunity of proving whether he was a good warrior as he pretended to be a

On the 31st May, 1814, president Madison passed the following compliment on the military character of Gen. Harrison-a most valuable certificate

"Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is appointed Major General in the army of the United States, in the place; of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio,

Pennsylvania and Ohio voted last Tuesday for State officers. We shall be able to give returns next week.

The Augusta Age claims the election of Fairfield

PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

(From the highest authority.)

"NASHVILLE, Aug. 28, 1840 "We are confident of success in Tennessee,.... The contest waxes warm. The Opposition are desperate, but by the purity of our principles and hard work, we believe we can give Mr. Van Buren from five to ten thousand majority. We shall not be surprised at any number between five and

"The late Great Southwestern Convention" at Nashville, was a decided failure. I assure you the procession (which was previously calculated at 50,000) did not exceed 4,700. Mr. Clay was never so unhappy as a speaker—Crittenden surpassed him much—Bailie Peyton ranted by the hour. The Sabbath was descrated by mingling the roar of cannon with the "unwritten music of the Church bells"-night was made hideous by the yells of voters would be a proportionate increase of of hard cider origies—and as hundreds of professed .NINETY-FIVE votes in each town in the Whigs joined the Democratic stendard.—The pageantry was disgusting-and its effect was disgusting-and its effect was truly advantageous to our cause. The people are returning to their sen-

> "Our electors are all abroad with the people and many volunteers have taken the stump. will have seen by the Union, that Clay could not get through his speech here without an usprovoked ittack on the venerable tenant of the Hermitageand you will see too, that the old flint yet bears

> "We have full confidence in the Old Dominion. Hold her to the old chart-the 98 Resolutions. Don't let her make lee way-and all is well."
> Richmond Enquirer.

GEN. HARRISONS POLITICAL OPIN-IONS.

On the power of Congress to Abolish Slavery FOR THE NORTH.

"I am decused of being a friend to SLAVERY

"Should The asked if there is no way by which the GENERAL GOVERNMENT CAN AID the cause of EMANCIPATION, I answer that it has LONG BEEN AN OBJECT NEAR MY HEART We have only to say in regard to the result of TO SEE THE WHOLE OF THE SURPLUS the election in this State, that, like the conduct of REVENUE APPROPRIATED TO THAT OB-

> On the same subject. FOR THE SOUTH.

"They (the confidential committee) have treat-We caution our democratic friends to beware of the tricks of the British Whigs. An effort will be made in November, to import votes into strong de-

> "I do not believe that Congress can abolish Slavery in the States, or in eny manner interfere with the PROPERTY of the citizens IN THEIR "I do not believe Congress can A-COLUMBIA, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District WM. H. HARRISON.

DANIEL, VS. DANIEL.

Extract from DANIEL WEBSTER's speech at It F" The man that says I am an arristocrat IS

Extract from a speech delivered by DANIEL WEBSTER in the convention which formed the present constitution of Massachusetts:-ICF" Universal sflurage would not long ex-

ist in a community where there was a great inequality of property. The holders of estates would be obliged in such cases, either in some way to restrain the right of suffrage, or else such right of suffrage would ere long divide the property. In the nature of things those who have not property, and see their neighbors possess much more than they think them to need, cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of property. WHEN THIS CLASS BECOMES NUMEROUS, IT GROWS CLAM-IT LOOKS ON PROPERTY AS ITS PREY Y AT ALL TIMES FOR VIOLENCE AND REV-OLUTION. It would seem, then, to be the part of political wisdom TO FOUND GOVERNMENT ON PROPERTY.

A SIGN.

Eight of the leading federal editors of the war, still survive. They are John Prentiss of N. H. E. P. Walton of Vt., Theodore Dwight of Ct., Natinize the polls and see how their frands have been committed.

of New 16th. All of them is election to the Presidency. Who will believe that if Harrison was dency. Who will believe that if Harrison was really a democrat, these bull dogs of the opposition KENTUCKY ELECTION .- A single fact speaks to Madison and the war, would be found railying in his support.

EDWIN HUTCHINSON, Esq., of Woodstock, has written an excellent letter to Dr. Russell of Middlebury, one of the State Committee, assigning Does not this state- his reasons for abandoning the federal whig party the whole ground and is of course very long. We

intend to publish the whole or part of it.

Mr. H. is now holding the office, the important office, of State Attorney of Windsor county, which the manufacturing establishments at Norwich in this State employ two sets of hands, and keep their he loses, of course. Such disinterestedness—com-